

**In the Specification:**

The Office Action objects to the specification for embedded hyperlinks or other forms of browser-executable codes. Accordingly, amendments to the specification have been made as follows:

Please amend paragraph [0051] on pages 20 and 21 as follows:

[0051] In this equation,  $\Delta H$  (Kcal.mol) represents the sum of the nearest neighbor enthalpy changes for a duplex. "A" is a constant containing corrections for helix initiation.  $\Delta S$  is the sum of the nearest neighbor entropy changes. R is the Gas Constant which is  $1.99 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ . C is the concentration of the amplicon.  $[\text{Na}^+]$  is the concentration of monovalent salt. The  $T_m$  based on the nearest neighbor method can often be calculated using software programs, which are readily available in the websites of, for example, the University of California Berkeley, Northwestern University, and Hoffman-La Roche Ltd. (e.g., ~~[www.enr.berkeley.edu/~zimmer/oligoTMeale.html](http://www.enr.berkeley.edu/~zimmer/oligoTMeale.html)~~, ~~[www.basie.nwu.edu/biotools/oligocalc.html](http://www.basie.nwu.edu/biotools/oligocalc.html)~~, ~~[biochem.roche.com/fst/products.htm?benchmate](http://biochem.roche.com/fst/products.htm?benchmate)~~). These examples of software are well known to the art and readily available in public domain.

Please amend paragraph [0096] on pages 32 as follows:

[0096] Other algorithms commonly used to quantify the amount of an amplicon can be found in public domain. ~~[www.wzw.tum.de/gene-quantification/index.shtml](http://www.wzw.tum.de/gene-quantification/index.shtml)~~.